

BIGLER, N.S.; SHARYGINA, L.I.; KASPAROVA, A.B.; YAKOVLEV, V.A.;  
GRINOVICH, N.N.; YUDINA, A.I.; SEMICHENKO, N.P.;  
STOLYAROV, A.I.; FURSOVA, T.A.; KOZLOV, I.B., red.;  
SERPCHUK, S.M., red.

[Leningrad and Leningrad Province in figures; a statistical abstract] Leningrad i Leningradskaya oblast' v tsifrakh; Statisticheskii zhurnal. Leningrad, Leningrad, 1944. 250 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningrad (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye goroda Leningrada (for Bigler, Sharygina, Kasparova, Yakovlev, Grinovich, Yudina).
3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Leningradskoy oblasti (for Semichenko, Stolyarov, Fursova). 4. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya goroda Leningrada (for Kozlov).

STOLYAROV, A.K.

Using ferrites in waveguide technology. Elektrosviaz' 11  
no.5:34-45 My '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Wave guides)

MIKAYELYAN, A.L.; STOLYAROV, A.K.

Ferrite waveguide valves using ferromagnetic resonance. Radio-  
tekhnika 12 no.10:17-30 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva radio-  
tekhniki i elektrorvyazi im. A.S. Popova (for Mikayelyan).  
(Wave guide)

В. А. Котов.  
А. В. Шестаков

Составлено на основе данных по физиологии  
старческого возраста

10. СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ПЕРСПЕКТИВНОГО СОСТАВА  
Руководитель: А. В. Романов

10. Возраст  
(10-16 лет)

Социальный профиль в целом определен

В. В. Трубач.  
В. С. Бондарев

Несоответствие текущим температурно-влажностным

В. В. Тимофеев.  
В. Петров. Физиологические различия

В. В. Тимофеев.  
В. Г. Дарин.  
В. В. Борисов

Задержка температурного поглощения физиологического реагирования

00

3. 3. Шестаков  
 3. 3. Ширяев

Изложите результаты лекционного физического  
 эксперимента

4. 3. Тарар  
 4. 3. Тарар

В течение лекционного часа в 10 часов  
 10 часов  
 (с 16 до 22 часов)

5. 3. Поповский  
 5. 3. Поповский

Выполните один измерительный эксперимент  
 для этого

5. 4. Шестаков  
 5. 4. Шестаков

Составьте изложение к лекции физике

5. 5. Ширяев  
 5. 5. Ширяев

П. физике

6. 3. Шестаков  
 6. 3. Шестаков

6. 3. Тарар

П. физике

6. 4. Ширяев  
 6. 4. Тарар

П. физике

report submitted for the Technical Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of  
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Paper (TSETEB), Moscow,  
8-12 June, 1959

12 часов  
(с 10 до 16 часов)

4. 8 Голенищев  
5. 9 Островский  
7. 11 Федотов

8. 12 Григорьев (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

9. 13 Аксенова

10. 14 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

9. 15 Панков

11. 16 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

9. 17 Панков

11. 18 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

12. 19 Голенищев

13. 20 Островский

14. 21 Федотов

15. 22 Григорьев (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

16. 23 Аксенова

17. 24 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

18. 25 Панков

19. 26 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

20. 27 Голенищев

21. 28 Островский

22. 29 Федотов

23. 30 Григорьев (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

24. 31 Аксенова

25. 1 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

26. 2 Панков

27. 3 Красильщикова (заслуженный мастер спорта по гребле на байдарках)

28. 4 Голенищев

29. 5 Островский

30. 6 Федотов

• В. А. Баринов  
Разработка метода синтеза силиката фторида на основе гидроксида кальция и гидроксида кальция фторида магнезия

• Н. Н. Балашов  
• В. В. Балашова

• Ильин Ильинский Виктор Евгеньевич синтез силиката кремния в фториде

• С. В. Борисов

Изучение физико-химического поведения

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technical-Social Society of  
Tele-Engineering and Electrical Communications in. A. S. Paper (TSES), Moscow,  
8-12 June, 1959.

SOV/109-4-7-2/25

AUTHORS: Mikaelyan, A.L. and Stolyarov, A.K.

TITLE: Surface Waves in Ferrite Waveguides

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7,  
pp 1079 - 1093 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First, three dielectric waveguides are briefly discussed. The properties of these systems are summarised in the table on p 1080. The first system is a dielectric layer (see the top figure in the table). The second system is a waveguide with a dielectric layer and a single-side wall; this is illustrated by the middle figure in the table. The third system is in the form of a waveguide whose one wall is covered with a dielectric layer (see the lower figure in the table). Similar systems containing ferrites instead of dielectrics are then analysed. The first ferrite system is illustrated in Figure 1. It is shown that the field components of the H waves for this system are given by Eqs (1), while the formula for the evaluation of the propagation constant is expressed by Eq (2) (see the earlier article of the author - Ref 1).

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SOV/109-4-7-2/25

**Surface Waves in Ferrite Waveguides**

The equations are employed to represent the characteristics of the system by means of a number of graphs. These are shown in Figures 2-5. Figure 2 represents the propagation constants of the waves propagating along a ferrite layer having a width  $x_0/\lambda_0 = 1$  (Figure 1). Figures 3 represent the structure of the field propagating along the ferrite layer. Figure 4 shows the propagation constant for the waves propagating along a layer having a width of  $x_0/\lambda_0 = 0.2$ . Figure 5 illustrates the dependence of the propagation constants for a lower-type wave on the width of the ferrite layer. Next, a ferrite-filled waveguide with one wall is considered (Figure 6). The expressions for the fields in this waveguide are given by Eq (7), while the propagation constant can be evaluated from Eq (8) (Ref 1). The properties of the waveguide of Figure 6 are illustrated in Figures 7,8,9. Figure 7 illustrates the propagation constant as a function of frequency for a ferrite plate having a thickness  $x_0/\lambda_0 = 1$ . Figure 8 shows the cut-off effect in the waveguide as a function of

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## Surface Waves in Ferrite Waveguides

SOV/109-4-7-2/25

the width of the ferrite. The propagation constants for a waveguide having a ferrite width  $x_0/\lambda_0 = 0.15$  is illustrated in Figure 9. Finally, a standard waveguide, whose one wall is coated with a layer of ferrite, is considered. The expressions for the fields in this system are known and can be represented by Eqs (11). The propagation constants can be evaluated from Eq (12), which describes all the waves which can exist in the system. The properties of this waveguide are illustrated in Figures 11-14. Figure 11 shows the propagation constants for a ferrite plate having a width of  $0.2 \lambda_0$ . The dependence of the propagation constants on the relative thickness of the ferrite is illustrated in Figure 12; the calculations were made for  $\mu_L = -5.4 \mu_0$ . The dependence of the propagation constants on the relative thickness of the ferrite for  $\mu_L = +0.36 \mu_0$  is shown in Figure 13. The phase and group velocities of the

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Surface Waves in Ferrite Waveguides

SOV/109-4-7-2/25

ferrite surface waves are illustrated in Figure 14. Some experimental work was carried out to corroborate the theoretical results. The experiments were carried out on a rectangular ferrite-filled waveguide and the results are illustrated in Figure 15. This shows the attenuation of the direct (dashed curves) and reversed (solid curves) waves on the magnitude of the external magnetic field for the ferrite plates of various widths. The experiments confirm the possibility of producing a waveguide which would propagate the waves in one direction. There are 15 figures, 1 table and 4 references, of which 3 are English and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 7, 1958

Card 4/4

1.1500

7777  
369/109-1-2-12/26

AUTHORS: Mikalelyan, A. I., Stolyarev, A. K., Koblova, N. M.

NAME: Radiation-Resistant System with Input-Output Ratio

PUBLICATION: Avtomatyika i elektronika, 1980, Vol 5, No 2,  
pp 10-17 (RUS)

ABSTRACT: An abstract of previous work by the authors

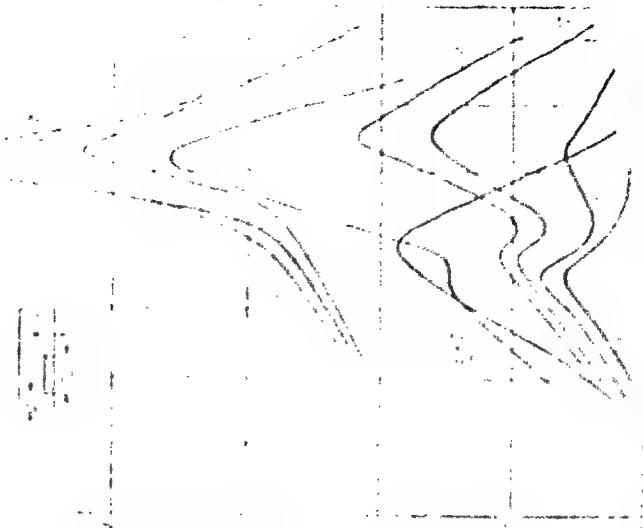
of this journal, 1977, No. 10, pp 10-17, is given. The authors  
discuss the development of a radiation-resistant system  
with a ratio of input to output signals. The system  
uses a microprocessor and a digital-to-analog converter  
and is intended for use in space applications. The  
system is designed to withstand radiation doses of up to  
100 Mrads. The authors also discuss the use of the  
system in other applications, such as in medical equipment  
and in industrial control systems.

It is recommended that the following be done to reduce the influence of the ferrite plate on the wave and resonance loss curves for a direct wave. A minimum separation in the resonance frequency of 10% direct and reverse waves is observed only in cases where the ferrite plate has an adequate thickness and, correspondingly, distort the field structure of an empty waveguide. If very thin ferrite plates are used, the resonance fields converge.

CLINE 2/15

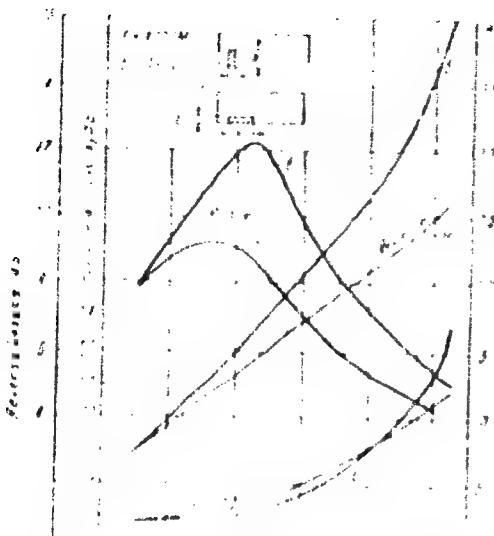
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Fig. 4. Sample of a map showing  
distribution of settlements with  
high density of population  
in the U.S.S.R. (1937).



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000**

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Revised version of the above with the following  
additions:

After the first two reflections, the reflected light  
is reflected again from another thin film deposited on  
the substrate.

It is

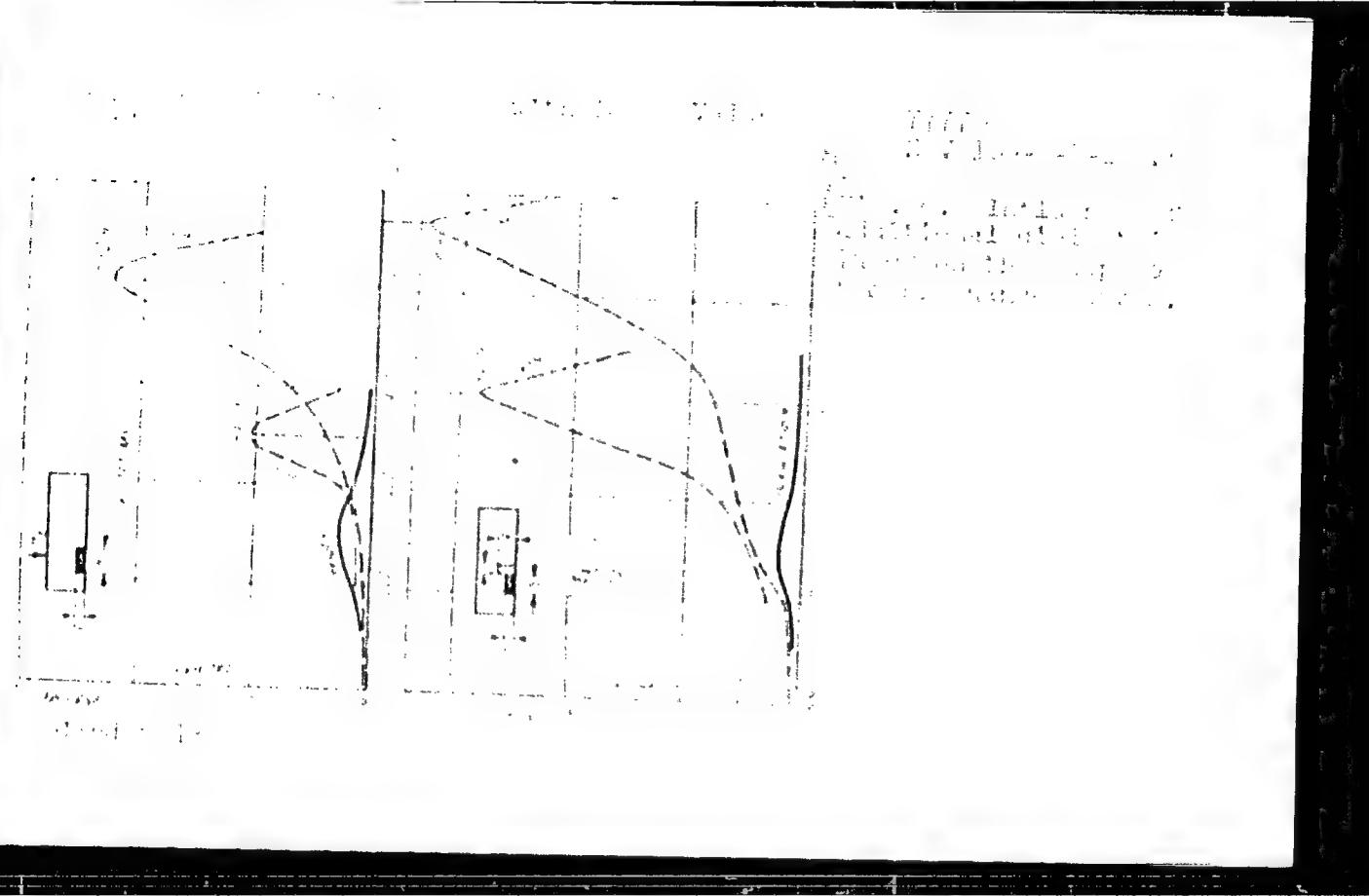
an

where  $\delta$  is the thickness of the deposited thin  
film which is the predominate loss. However, the reflected  
light from the first reflection is very thin compared to the total  
thickness of the stack. (.) In addition, the  
absorption of the dielectrics is very small. The  
absorption of the film is the dominant loss mechanism.  
The total intensity loss is given by the following equation.

Appendix

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in addition, the upper part of the drawing shows  
part of the ferrite alone. A comparison shows that a  
resonance effect is produced when the ferrite is  
wired with the antenna of the receiver coil. The same effect  
was reproduced with the K-Mg-Fe wire (magnetic  
copper wire, 0.025 mm.). In this case an additional  
coil was wound on the ferrite. The current in this  
coil was 1.5 A. The effect of the magnetic field  
on the ferrite was also observed in the same manner  
as above. Moreover, the effect of the field on the  
current in the additional coil was measured. The  
magnitude of the current in the coil was proportional  
to the magnetic field. The effect of the magnetic field  
on the ferrite was also observed in the same manner  
as above. The effect of the magnetic field on the  
current in the coil was proportional to the magnetic field.  
(1) For very thin ferrite. Experiments confirmed the  
above, as is shown in Fig. 1.

Cattell et al.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9**

For this reason the *o* is often written with the *o* written below it.

1977-1978

With the exception of the first, the following are the principal species of the genus.

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TABLE NUMBER 1 shows the results obtained at the test facility of various attenuation ratios produced by the materials listed in (1). The materials selected were  $\epsilon'' = 10^3$  and  $\epsilon'' = 10^4$  to the respective initial values. Thus, the experiments involved a figure nearly twice as large as that of the first parallel. It is evident that an increase in attenuation ratio with HAM-1 Ceramite is accompanied by a separation of direct and reflected waves in the wave field.

(2) Characteristic materials: Using the data of the HAM-1 experiments, the materials were constructed of which can be used for full relay lines in the  $\lambda/2$  region and the other in the  $\lambda$  or wave region. Two types of materials were used: HAM-1 (magnetic saturation 1,000 Gau.) and NW-2 (magnetic saturation 1,000 Gau.). The IR characteristics are shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

Copy 11-1

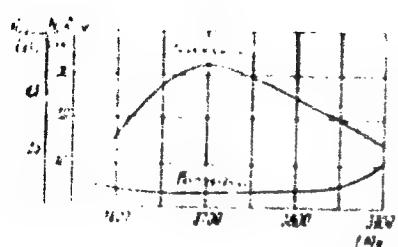


Fig. 10. Relative intensity of gamma rays.

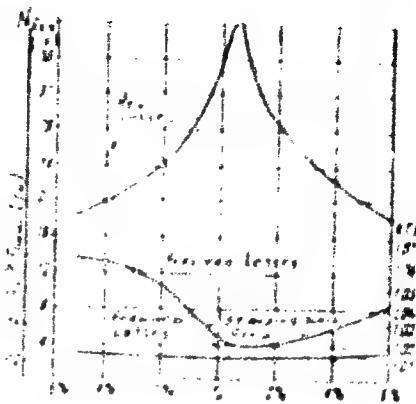


Fig. 11. Relative intensity of beta rays.

Chart 10/14



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S/109/60/005/05/005/021  
E140/E435

9.1300

AUTHORS: Stolyarov, A.K. and Mikaelyan, A.L.TITLE: The Approximate Theory of Ferrite Resonant IsolatorsPERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 5,  
pp 740-761 (USSR)ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the Jubilee Session of the  
A.S. Popov Scientific-Technical Radio Engineering and  
Electrical Communications Society, June 12, 1959.

An approximate theory valid for thin ferrite plates is developed, clarifying the effects of the auxiliary dielectric layer. Rectangular and strip waveguides are considered. The restriction to thin ferrite plates is due to the use of the quasi-static approximation. The field in the part of the waveguide not filled by the gyrotropic material must be considered unchanged by introduction of the ferrite. The case of the ferrite in the E-plane of a rectangular waveguide has been studied by the present authors (Ref 3) and the present paper reproduces only the basic results. The case of the ferrite plate in the H-plane is then considered in detail. It is

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69917

S/109/60/005/05/005/C21  
E140/E435**The Approximate Theory of Ferrite Resonant Isolators**

found that the optimum position of a ferrite plate in a waveguide depends on its width  $h$ . For wider plates the optimal position is closer to the side wall of the waveguide. The position is independent of ferrite parameters and is a function only of waveguide dimensions and wavelength. This distinguishes the H-system from the E-system, in which the optimum position of the ferrite depends substantially on the ferrite parameters. The maximum isolation ratio obtainable is the same for both types of isolator. For the H-type isolator, the optimum condition is that in which the magnetic field in the ferrite has a left-hand circular polarization. When the ferrite begins to occupy more than 7% of the waveguide wall width, the isolation ratio of the system deteriorates. This is due to the fact that for a wide plate the left-hand circular polarization of the magnetic field exists only at the central point. In resonant isolator systems the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The maximum isolation ratio is independent of the shape of ferrite plate when the quasi-static approximation

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4

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S/109/60/005/05/005/021  
E140/E435

**The Approximate Theory of Ferrite Resonant Isolators**

is valid; 2. The optimum location of the ferrite in the waveguide depends on its shape and, in the E-plane, on the ferrite parameters. Passing to consideration of the effect of dielectric, the author concludes that the maximum isolation ratio obtainable from a ferrite-dielectric plate is independent of the dielectric constant and cannot exceed the ratio obtained in a waveguide with ferrite without dielectric layer. The role of the dielectric is the stabilization of the field configuration inside the ferrite over a broad band of frequencies but, due to the presence of loss in the dielectric, optimum thickness and dielectric constant of the dielectric exist. The theory neglects a number of phenomena observed with thick ferrite plates not completely filling the waveguide height, such as shift of resonant frequency of the forward wave in comparison with the backward wave, the existence of an optimum height for the E-type ferrite plate etc. There are 27 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1959

Card 3/3

X

MIKAEYAN, A.L.; STOLYAROV, A.K.

Resonant ferrite rectifiers. Elektrosviaz' 14 no.8:42-47 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Microwaves) (Wave guides)

MIKAELEYAN, A.L. ; STOLYAROV, A.K.

Question on the design of resonant ferrite valves. Elektrosviaz'  
14 no.9:42-51 S '60. (MIRAL319)  
(Waveguides)

91900 (1127)

S/108/61/016/011/001/007  
D201/D504

AUTHORS: Mikaelyan, A. L. and Stolyarov, A. E., Members of the Society

TITLE: A 'cut-off' type ferrite switch

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 1, . . . 6 - 17

TEXT: This paper was presented at the Jubilee Session of NTOR and E in. A.S. Popov, June 14, 1959. In an earlier article, the authors investigated the properties of a wave propagation in a rectangular waveguide with a transversely magnetized ferrite layer (Ref. 1: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 4, no. 7, 1959). In the present article, the authors investigate the independent effects in the cut-off waveguide with magnetized ferrite in order to establish the required conditions for obtaining the type of switch described in the title. The main problem of analyzing a cut-off waveguide with ferrite reduces to evaluating losses in the forward and backward directions and to determining their dependence on frequency, ferrite parameters, transverse dimensions of waveguide etc. The calculati- X

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A 'cut-off' type ferrite switch

S/108/61/016/011/001/007  
D201/D304

ons are extremely involved and result in solutions of a transcendental equation in the complex plane, a problem difficult even when being solved with an electronic computer [Abstractor's note: The computer's calculations were made by Engineer V.P. Anan'yeva]. There is another delicate point in these calculations and that is that the cut-off waves in a waveguide with a ferrite layer, are determined not by the imaginary, but by complex propagation constants even when no losses are present. Calculations have shown that with losses present in the ferrite the energy within the empty portion of the waveguide does not change while the backward energy going through the ferrite is heavily attenuated. Thus, when losses are present, there is in a cut-off waveguide an energy beam in the direction of propagation; this becomes smaller in proportion to the increase in system losses. It follows that if ferrite losses are finite, matching arrangements may be used to tune the system and to dissipate in the ferrite all ingoing power. The losses of the forward wave are related to the magnitude of  $\gamma_y''$  (the propagation constant  $\gamma_y$  is complex and equal  $\gamma_y = \gamma_y' + i\gamma_y''$ ) in a linear manner.  $\times$

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### A 'cut-off' type ferrite switch

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S/108,61,016/v11,001/007  
D201/D304

The backward wave, being a cut-off wave is heavily attenuated. When losses are absent the forward wave is shown to be fully reflected from the switch input. But then the forward wave becomes fully reflected from the other end of the switch, since the system then represents a reactive four-pole with equal moduli of a transfer coefficient in both direction. Thus the system cannot operate as a switch with no ferrite losses as it would not be consistent with the law of conservation of energy. When losses are present in the ferrite, the backward wave is fully absorbed in the switch and hence, the forward wave will be propagated with little attenuation. The backward wave may be impelled to go into the switch by using any matching element. The smaller the ferrite losses, the narrower is the matching range. Also, a switch with high back-to-front ratio is obtained for ferrites with small losses. In an actual example which is not optimum, at a wavelength of 3.2 cm the attenuation of the backward wave is 26 db/cm and is practically independent of ferrite losses 5. The forward wave attenuation is 0.35 db/cm at  $\delta = 0.01$  and 0.7 db/cm at  $\delta = 0.02$ . The measurements carried out at the field strength of  $H_0 = 2200$  oersted showed that  $\beta_{bck} \approx 63$  db,  $\beta_{dir}$

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A 'cut-off' type ferrite switch

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S/108/61/016/011/001/007  
D201/D304

~6, SWR = 5. The SWR for a cut-off switch is, therefore, rather high. By introducing matching from both ends, ~~the~~ attenuation of forward waves is reduced to  $\beta_{co} = 1$  db at SWR = 1.1. Analysis of the effect of the ferrite layer, waveguide dimensions has shown that in evaluating the attenuation of a cut-off type switch in the backward direction, it is enough to take into account the lower cut-off modes of waves. The ferrite surface wave at  $\mu_1 < 0$  may propagate with small losses in the waveguide, provided the ferrite thickness is small. The experimental frequency characteristics show a slow decrease in the backward wave attenuation with increasing frequency which is said to be due to the fact that the electric waveguide dimensions increase and these dimensions have been found to affect the attenuation of the backward wave. The attenuation frequency characteristic of the forward wave is increased sharply at both ends due to approaching to the ferrite resonance and to the region of dispersion near  $\mu_1 = 0$ . Proper choice of the latter can make the working frequency band of the cut-off switch 30 ± 35 %. In general, good agreement has been found between theory and experi-

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A 'cut-off' type ferrite switch

29585  
S/108/61/016/011/001/007  
D201/D304

ments. There are 17 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrouavyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communication im. A.S. Popov) [Abstractor's note: Association taken from 1st page of journal]

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1961

X

Card 5/5

11-219-03

REC

4

ACCESSION NR: AP3004953

S/0108/63/018/C08/0074/0080

140  
49

AUTHOR: none

TITLE: Nineteenth All-Union Session of NTORiE im. A. S. Popov (see  
"Association") Celebrating the Day of Radio, closed on 11 May 1963

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 18, no. 8, 1963, 74-80

TOPIC TAGS: conference, session, electronics conference, electronics session

ABSTRACT: The Session included 2 plenary meetings and 18 section meetings. There were 272 reports delivered by Soviet and 12 reports delivered by foreign scientists and engineers. The total number of specialists participating in the Session was 1,800, including 25 foreign representatives. Four reports before the first plenary meeting were made by: V. I. Siforov, Corresponding Member of AN SSR and Chairman of the NTORiE Central Board, on the laws of development of natural sciences and electronics; Academician A. L. Minte on toroidal

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L 17819-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004953

28

electron accelerators; Professor G. V. Bravde on the 25th anniversary of Soviet TV; and a French engineer, A. Aysberg, on international publications in radio and electronics. Two reports before the closing plenary meetings were made by: M. L. By\*khovskiy, Doctor of technical sciences, on the use of cybernetics in medical diagnoses, and L. P. Kraymer, Candidate of technical sciences, on the problems of storing information in cybernetical systems. The Section of Theory of Information, under B. R. Levin, heard and discussed 22 reports on coding theory, signal synthesis, increasing the reliability of information, detecting and isolating signals from noise background, noise immunity of reception, correlation analysis, statistics in electronic channels, and accuracy of reliability prognoses. Those participating in the Section work were: L. M. Fink, Yu. S. Lezin, Yu. L. Zorokhovich, Yu. M. Marty\*noy, L. M. Mashbits, L. D. Kislyuk, G. A. Shastova, Y. T. Goryainov, Y. I. Tikhonov, P. V. Mazurin, I. A. Tsikin, N. P. Khvorostenko, D. D. Klovskiy, Yu. I. Samoylenko, A. A. Zyuzin-Zinchenko, V. N. Teterev, A. A. Pirogov, M. A. Sapozhkov, I. T. Turbovich, G. I. Tsemmel', O. A. Petrov, Yu. G. Polyak, G. V. Maly\*shey, G. A. Ball, A. S.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004953

36

Shvy\*gin, S. F. Simovskaya, I. V. Sukharevskiy, A. I. Velichkin, V. S. Borodin, Dr. D. A. Haffman (Lincoln Laboratory, MIT), A. I. Alekseyev, B. B. Gurfinkel', A. F. Terpugov, A. F. Formi, and V. S. Bleykhman. The Section of Cybernetics, under B. S. Fleyshman, dealt with reports on the theory of systems, investigation of operations, and recognition of patterns. Participating were: V. M. Berezhnov, B. V. Gnedenko, G. P. Basharin, V. V. Ry\*kov, A. A. Ydovin, A. O. Kravitskiy, A. Ye. Basharinov, N. I. Ananov, K. P. Kirdyashov, A. L. Lunts, V. L. Brailovskiy, V. A. Kondrat'yeva, N. S. Misyuk, N. A. Lepeshinskaya, O. A. Liskovets, and A. S. Mastykin. The Section of SHF Ferrite Devices, under A. I. Mikaelyan, had a report on new waveguide-ferrite devices by A. I. Mikaelyan and M. M. Koblova; a report on a circular waveguide with a longitudinally-magnetized bar by G. I. Veselov; a report on cross-shaped circulators by A. K. Stolyarov, I. P. Tyukov, and V. M. Oranherevay; and a report on  $(0.9-10) \times 10^6$  cps coaxial valve by K. G. Gudkov. The Section of Semiconductor Devices, under Ye. I. Gal'perin, carried reports on tunnel diodes and transistors in pulsed and rf circuits. Participating were: Kochish Miklosh

Card 3/4

L 17819-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004953

27

(Hungary). T. M. Agakhanyan,  Ladislav Gavlik (Praha), V. N. Konstantinovskiy,  
S. A. Sayel'yev, O. A. Chelnokov, I. N. Pustynskiy, V. A. Shalimov, V. V.  
Klimov, N. A. Netsvetaylov, Yu. I. Vorontsov, I. V. Polyakov, V. V.  
Kukushkin, N. A. Khokhlachev, K. F. Berkovskaya, V. L. Kreytsar, V. A.  
Il'in, Yu. V. Koval'chuk-Ivanyuk, I. G. Nekrashevich, V. I. Loyko, I. F.  
Savitskaya, D. A. Taumin, L. A. Zubritskiy, G. P. Chursin, G. V. Bagrov,  
Ye. G. Belen'koy, and V. V. Borzenko. Orig. art. has: no figure, formula, or  
table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i  
elektrosvyazi (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and  
Electrocommunication)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

L 22407-65 ENT(1)-SNA(h)

VCC NR: AF5009844

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0035/0035

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, A. K.; Naumov, I. A.

OFG: none

36

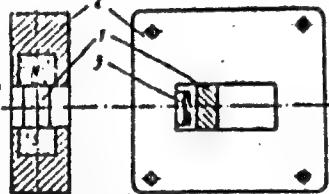
B

TITLE: A ferrite waveguide rectifier. Class 21, No. 178872

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 35

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, rectification, ferrite

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a ferrite waveguide rectifier which contains a section of rectangular waveguide, a ferrite element and an absorbing load made in the form of a semiconductor film applied to a dielectric substrate. The overall dimensions are reduced by making this ferrite element in the form of a magnetized column which is located symmetrically with respect to the axis of the waveguide. The absorbing load is placed on the narrow wall of the rectangular waveguide opposite the ferrite element.



1--ferrite column; 2--waveguide; 3--absorber

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

UDC: 621.372.837

Form 1/1

2

1. 13842-66 BMT(1) IJP(c)  
ACC NR: AP6030578

SOURCE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0058/0058

35  
B

INVENTOR: Stolyarov, A. K.; Naumov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ferrite isolator. Class 21, No. 184946

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,  
no. 16, 1966, 58

TOPIC TAGS: rectangular waveguide, circular waveguide, waveguide  
element, ferrite isolator

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a ferrite isolator  
(see Fig. 1) designed as a magnetized ferrite element asymmetrically

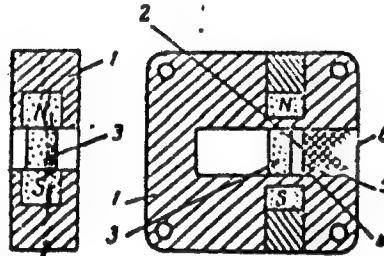


Fig. 1. Ferrite isolator

1 - Rectangular waveguide; 2 - its side wall;  
3 - ferrite element; 4 - circular waveguide;  
5 - dielectric; 6 - absorbing load.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.372.853.2

REF ID: A651175

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Microfilm/00/000/000/0003/0056

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, A. K.; Tyukov, I. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Theoretical problems of three-port circulators constructed of dielectric filled waveguides

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 2d, 1966. Sektsiya kvantovoy elektroniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide, wave propagation, dielectric waveguide

ABSTRACT: The precise expressions for wave propagation in a three-port circulator fabricated using dielectric filled waveguides were obtained from the solution of the diffraction problem for wave dispersion in a symmetrical H-plane waveguide junction. The following relations may be derived assuming ideal circulation conditions:

$$I_1 \left( k, l, \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{J_1(x)x}{J_1(x)} - R_1 = 0,$$
$$e_1 \left( k, l, \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{S_0(l)R_1}{\operatorname{tg} \left\{ \frac{i}{2}l + [N_1(l) - N_0(l)] + \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} - L_0(l)}.$$

Card 1/2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_{-1} &= \frac{L_0(t)}{S_1(t)} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{\mu}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\mu}{S_1(t)}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{\lg 60^\circ} \frac{k\mu}{\mu S_1(t)}}, \\
 \beta_{-1} &= \arctan \left\{ \frac{kS_1(t)}{\mu\mu_1} \times \right. \\
 &\times \left. \left( 1 \pm \sqrt{\left[ \lg 60^\circ - \frac{\mu\mu_1}{kS_1(t)} \right] \left[ \lg 30^\circ + \frac{\mu\mu_1}{kS_1(t)} \right]} \right) \right\}, \\
 x &= t\sqrt{\epsilon\mu_1} = t\sqrt{\epsilon \frac{\mu^2 - k^2}{\mu}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $S_0(t)$ ,  $L_0(t)$ ,  $H_0(t)$ ,  $S_1(t)$ ,  $L_1(t)$ ,  $H_1(t)$  depend only on the values of  $t$ , the diameter, and  $\alpha$  is the width of the wide waveguide wall;  $2r$  is the diameter of the ferrite cylinder,  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$  are the dielectric constants of the ferrite and the surrounding space, and  $\mu, k$  are the tensor components of ferrite permeability. The plots of energy transfer coefficients into port 2 and port 3 are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,20/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

ACC NR: A16020926

SOURCE CODE: <http://xxx0/66/000/000/0343/0349>

AUTHORS: Gushchina, Z. M.; Stolyarov, A. K.; Fabrikov, V. A.;

ORO: none

TITLE: Ferrite materials for alternating field valves

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fizikokhimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 343-349

TOPIC TAGS: furrito, magnetic property, magnetic hysteresis, magnetization curve

**ABSTRACT:** Several ferrite materials for use in alternating field valve installations were developed. The choice of starting materials and experimental conditions was guided by the theoretical considerations of A. L. Mikaelyan (*Teoriya i primeneniye ferritov na sverkhvysokikh chastotakh*. Gosenergoizdat, 1963), and the experimental conditions are tabulated. The Curie temperature, the resonance line width, and the thermal dependence of magnetization of the synthesized ferrites were determined. The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that ferrites of types P-28, P-43, and M-274 are suitable materials for use in alternating field

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6026yy6

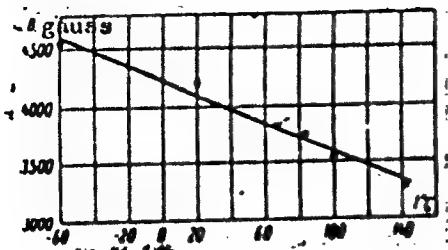


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence  
of magnetization of ferrite  
M-274

valve installations. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 6 graphs, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/  
20/

SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

Card 1/1

L 1057-66 E/T(d)/EPA(s)-2/E&T(+/-)/E,3(+/-)/T(+/-)(+/-)/EMP(e)/EMP(h)/EMP(b)/EMP(l)/  
EWA(c) JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022349

UR/0135/65/000/009/0015/0017  
621.791.75.01.004.5

AUTHOR: Pankov, I. S. (Engineer); Stolyarov, A. P. (Engineer) 48

TITLE: Remote control systems for monitoring the movement of the welding arc along the weld line

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, arc welding, selsyn, time relay, time optimal control, closed circuit TV, automatic welding

ABSTRACT: Three possible solutions of the problem of enabling the operator at the control panel to monitor and correct the position of the welding arc relative to the weld line are presented with respect to the welding of circular shell seams. Solution 1: a selsyn system transmitting arc readings from the weldment and welding machine to the remote control panel. Solution 2: welding based on time reckoning by means of electric coupling, where time begins to be reckoned with the initial instant of arc excitation. Solution 3: welding with visual observation of welding zone by means of closed-circuit tele-

Card 1/2

51781.

ACCESSION NR: AP5022349

vision. These three monitoring systems were tested only for the case of the welding of circular seams. No experience has as yet been gained in employing them in the rectilinear butt welding of sheets, but such an utilization of these systems is in principle possible. Furthermore this will make possible the further automation of welding operations: for example, in the monitoring system based on time reckoning the time relay may, owing to feedback to the automatic welding machine, be utilized to automate the operations of disconnection of the systems on completion of welding. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUMMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 ff

CHILD LANGUAGE

Chlorine content 1.05 in mol. wt. 1000, 1.06 in mol. wt. 1200, 1.07 in mol. wt. 1300.

1. Vseobčujte, či je funkcia  $y = \sqrt{1-x}$  funkcia súčasti funkcie  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ?

MERKLIN, R. L.; MOROZOVA, V.G.; STOLYAROV, A.S.

Biostratigraphy of Maikop deposits in southern Mangyshlak.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 133 no.3:653-656 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.L.Yanshinyu.  
(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

KOCHENOV, A.V.; STOLYAROV, A.S.

Some forms of iron sulfide segregation in the cross section  
of Maikop deposits of southern Mangyshlak. Dokl. AN SSSR  
133 no.6:1412-1415 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'noho  
syr'ya. Predstavлено akad. N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Iron sulfides)

STOLYAROV, A.S.; SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.

Tectonics and basic characteristics of the development of the  
structural plan in the South Mangyshlak Plateau. Biul. MOIP.  
Otd.geol. 37 no.3:3-26 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Geology, Structural)

MERKLIN, R.L.; STOLYAROV, A.S.

Solenoy horizon of the western Kopet-Dag. Biul.MOIP,Otd.geol.  
37 no.5:61-68 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Kopet-Dag—Paleontology,Stratigraphic)

KOZYAR, L.A.; STOLYAROV, A.S.

Palynological foundation of the stratigraphic breakdown of  
the Maikop deposits of southern Mangyshlak. Dokl. AN SSSR 144  
no. 4:882-885 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo  
syr'ya. Predstavлено академиком A.L.Yanshinym.  
(Palynology) (Mangyshlak Peninsula—Geology, Stratigraphic)

NAGORSKIY, M.P.; SANDANOV, I.B.; STOLYAROV, A.S.

Eocene sediments in the margins of the Tom'-Kolyvanskaya fold zone and  
minerals associated with them. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.25:103-108 '62.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Siberia—Geology)

DDV/96-59-3-4/21

AUTHORS: Zaks, L.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences  
Stolyarov, A.V., Engineer

TITLE: Steam-gas Condensing Power Stations and Their Comparative Thermal Efficiencies (Parogazovyye kondensatsionnyye elektrostantsii i ikh srovnitel'naya teplovaya effektivnost')

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is timely to consider the most efficient way of using gas as a power-station fuel. Stations may operate with gas turbines, with steam turbines or with a combination of the two. So far a procedure for comparing these types of power station has not been formulated. Fundamentally, the combined station consists of a steam boiler and gas-turbine combustion chamber as a single unit: a high-pressure steam generator operates on the gas side under a pressure set up by the compressors of the gas-turbine set. With this method of operation, the heating surfaces are small and much less than the normal amount of metal is required. In the steam generator the amount may be only 0.55 - 0.70 kg/kg steam, i.e. a quarter of that in an ordinary boiler. In comparing a gas-fired

Card 1/5

NOV/26-59-5-4/21

Steam-Gas Condensing Power Stations and Their Comparative Thermal Efficiencies

steam station and a combined station (without intermediate cooling of the compressors in the gas-turbine group), it is assumed that with equal excess air factors and equal initial steam conditions an equal quantity of fuel is consumed in both stations. Then if the outlet gas temperatures are equal, the associated losses are also equal. A comparison is then made between the thermal efficiencies of a gas-fired steam station, a gas-turbine installation and a combined steam-gas installation, the schematic diagram of which is given in Fig.1. This installation consists of a gas-turbine group, a condensing-type steam turbine, a high-pressure steam generator and regenerators. The gas and air are compressed in the compressors of the gas-turbine stage and after heating in the regenerators are delivered to the steam generator, which serves also as the combustion chamber of the gas turbine. The combustion products are used successively as heat-transfer medium for steam raising and as working substance for the gas-turbine installation. The steam

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LOV/96-59-5-4/21

Steam-Gas Condensing Power Stations and Their Comparative Thermal Efficiencies

generator reduces the temperature of the combustion product to a value suitable for the gas turbine. After the combustion products have expanded in the gas turbine and passed through the regenerators they are discharged to atmosphere. The thermal circuit of the steam stage is normal. Comparative thermal efficiencies of the three types of station are then calculated. The ratio between the outputs of the gas turbine and the steam turbine affects the thermal efficiency in the manner plotted in Fig. 2. A general comparison of the thermal efficiencies of the three types of station for different conditions is seen in Tables 1 and 2. Table 2 compares a combined and a gas-turbine station for different ratios of heat consumption in the steam- and gas-turbines. The procedure described above was used to make a general evaluation of the thermal efficiency of a combined station. The influence of individual parameters of the cycle on the efficiency were considered. The particular factors discussed included: the excess-air factor; the use of higher steam conditions and the use of a more efficient

Card 3/5

NOV/96-59-3-4/21

## Steam-Gas Condensing Power Stations and their Comparative Thermal Efficiencies

gas stage. Calculated values of efficiency for combined steam-gas stations are plotted in Figures 6 and 7. The calculations relate to gas obtained by underground gasification of coal. The conditions assumed in the calculation are stated. The graphs may be used to compare the efficiencies of steam, gas and combined stations for different steam conditions and gas-turbine operating conditions. The curves in fig.8 show the range of efficiency of combined and gas-turbine stations. It is concluded that in the combined station, the greatest fuel economy results from the use of medium and high initial steam conditions; also that the thermal efficiency of the combined steam-gas systems is then higher than that of a gas-fired steam station. The range in which the combined station is most efficient is somewhat extended when heat is delivered to the gas stage in two steps. Combined installations give higher fuel economy than gas turbines having low inlet temperatures. The output of combined stations is

Part 4/5

60V/96-59-3-4/21

Steam-Gas Condensing Power Stations and Their Comparative Thermal Efficiencies

governed by the unit output of the steam stage and their use will be most effective in power stations of small and medium output. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Moscow Civil Engineering Institute); Energeticheskiy institut Ak.SSR (Power Institute Ac.Sc. USSR)

Card 5/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9

SAINT LOUIS, MO, U.S.A.

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"Myers, Inc. is a subsidiary of the American Metal Climax Company, Inc., of New York, New York.

Formerly, 2221 - 4th Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9"

"The Effect of Certain Procedures for Sowing Carrot Seed on the Seed and Species Quality," in: "Agro-ecology," Cand. Agr. Sci., Gorkhi Agricultural Inst., in Culture USSR, Gorkhi, 193. (M., No 10, Mar 5.)

See Sum. No 70, 2/ Sect 99 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations  
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

BERMAN, L.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STOLYAROV, B.M., inzhener.

Experimental data on the effect of a flow of substance on the heat  
and mass exchange during condensation. Teploenergetika 4 no.1:49-52  
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Condensation) (Steam flow)

GRISHUK, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOLYAROV, B.M., inzh.

Investigation into the operation of bubble plates.  
Teploenergetika no.4:67-72 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyusnyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Feed-water purification) (Plate towers)

STOLYAROV, B.M., inzh.; SHMIGOL', I.N., inzh.

Deaerating capability of the condenser of the K-150-130 KhtGZ  
turbine. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:16-19 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Condensers (Steam)) (Steam turbines)

Streljanov, B.M.

Protection from corrosion of the components of deaerator systems.  
Energetik 11 no.9:25-26 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

STOLYAROV, B.M.

Causes leading to decreased efficiency in the removal of free carbon dioxide from feed water at low values of bicarbonate alkalinity. Energetik 11 no.10:44-45 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

STOLYAROV, B.M., 1948.

Testing of the BKZ desalter with 400 ton/hour productive capacity. Elek. sta. 34 no. 72-4 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9

STOLYAR, R.V., Inst.; CHIKHET, I.U., Inst.

Redesigning of IS-400 generation colors. File, 206, 36 no.1:  
32-36 Ja 165. (DRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9"

S/C80/61/034/012/012/017  
D243/D305

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, B.V.

TITLE: Application of the infrared spectroscopy method to  
the study of the oxidation of compounds of high  
molecular weight

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 44, no. 12, 1961,  
2726 - 2732

TEXT: The author surveys and summarizes the literature published over the last fifteen years on the application of infrared spectroscopy to studying the oxidation of compounds of high molecular weight, such as rubbers and plastics. This method clarified the details of the various stages of oxidation, especially with regard to the intermediate products formed - peroxides, hydroperoxides etc. - and the linkages which occur e.g. double bond and  $\alpha$ -methyl etc. The kinetic method of studying infrared spectral changes is referred to. Radiation action on plastics, thermal oxidation, photo-oxidation, as well as the action of oxidation inhibition, photo-oxidation, as well as the action of oxidation inhibition.

Card 1/2

IOPFE, B.V.; STOLYAROV, B.V.

Isomerization during the sulfuric acid alkylation of benzene  
by alcohols. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.10:3452-3453 O '62.  
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Benzene) (Alkylation) (Isomerization)

STOLYAROV, B.V.; YAKUSHEVA, V.I.

Casting of aluminum alloy fittings. Lit. proisv. no. 8:36 Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Aluminum founding)

L 13574-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pe-4/Pr-4 RM/MW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000188

S/0080/63/036/004/0870/0875 65

64

AUTHOR: Subbotin, S. A.; Zy'kova, S. K.; Stolyarov, B. V.TITLE: Investigation of inhibited oxidation of octene-2 with molecular oxygen  
in the presence of 2,6-ditertiary butyl-4-methyl phenol (ionol). 1.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1963, 870-875

TOPIC TAGS: octene-2, ionol

ABSTRACT: Oxidation reactions were run on octene-2 with molecular O in continuously circulating systems at 80 and 100 degrees with and without antioxidant to explain reaction mechanism, determine activation energy and equilibrium kinetics, and to investigate the behavior of the antioxidant. In the oxidation of octene-2, the O is added at the double bonds and at the C-atom in the alpha-methyl position with respect to the double bond. Activation energy equals 23.3 kcal per mol. The oxidation products are the bright orange stilbene quinoid type compounds, stilbene quinone, and stilbene hydroquinone. Ionol (2,6-ditertiary butyl-4-methyl phenol) decreases, and in the proportion of 5% inhibits the induction of oxidation for a substantial time;

Card 1/2

L 13574-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000188

if it is added after oxidation is in progress, it has no significant effect on the subsequent oxidation process. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov61 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF Sov: 011 OTHER: 012

-Vf

Card 2/2

SUBBOTIN, S.A.; ZIKOVA, S.K.; STOLYAROV, B.V.

Effect of the products of the transformation of 2,6-ditert-butyl-  
4-methylphenol (ionol) on the process of the oxidation of 2-octene.  
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.4:875-881 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo  
kauchuka imeni S.V. Lebedeva.  
(Cresol) (Octene) (Oxidation)

ICPE, P.R.; SICPA, V., .

Quantitative analysis of sulfur in fuel oil and kerosene  
by the method of gas-liquid chromatography. (Ref. 111-111-2000)  
911-917 E-9 Rev. (CIA 10410)

1. Technische Universität Berlin, West Germany

LOFFE, B.V.; STGLYAROV, B.V.

Physicochemical properties of isomeric pentylbenzenes. Neftegazprom  
L no.3:361-366 My-Je '64. (VNIPI 1964)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

IGOR, P.V., NIKOLAI, V. B.V.

Isomerization and fragmentation of neptunium ions during sulfate  
alkylation. Dokl. AN SSSR v.196 no. 1374-1241 Ap 1960. (MIA 1845)

Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.  
Submitted September 25, 1960.

FIKHTENGOL'TS, V.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, R.V.; L'VOV, Yu.A.; STOLYAROV,  
B.V., red.

[Atlas of the ultraviolet absorption spectra of substances used in the production of synthetic rubbers]  
Atlas ul'trafioletovykh spektrov pogloshcheniya veshchestv, primeniaiushchikhsia v proizvodstve sinteticheskikh kauchukov. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 113 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

STUL'YANOV, A.V., red.

[Vibrational spectra and molecular processes in rubber]  
Kolebatel'nye spektry i molekul'nye protsessy v kauchukakh. Moscow, Khimiia, 1965. 148 p. (I.IRA 18:8)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

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System of automatic release, records, status, & security classification  
100-14000-31-0 104.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653410002-9"

VDOVTSOVA, Ye.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; TSUKERVANIK, I.P., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SARYMSAKOV, T.A., slavnyy rektor; RYZHOV, S.N., professor-doktor, zamestitel' glavnogo redaktora; ROMANOVSKIY, V.I., redaktor; KOROVIN, Ye.P., redaktor; MASSON, M.Ye., redaktor; KORZHENEVSKIY, N.L., redaktor; POPOV, V.I., professor-doktor, redaktor; MIROSHKINA, N.M., professor, redaktor; STOLYAROV, D.D., dotsent, redaktor; BONDARKOVSKIY, G.L., dotsent, redaktor; KRASNOVAYEV, I.M., dotsent, redaktor; QEMTSHEK, L.V., dotsent, redaktor

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1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Sarymsakov, Romanovskiy, Korovin). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Turke, SSR (for Masson). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Tsukervanik, Korzhenevskiy).

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4095 AGC-17-245 (Pl. 1) (p. 161-6)  
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT OF THE FAST-NEUTRON  
MULTIPLICATION FACTOR IN URANIUM-WATER

1. LATVES, G. A. Stolyarov, I. V. Komissarov, V. P.

2. KALOYANOV, V. V. (Nikolskii). p. 161-6 et

3. CONFERENCE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE

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JULY 1-5, 1955. SESSION OF THE DIVISION OF PHYSICAL

AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES (Izotopika). Op.

This paper is a translation of a paper from the Russian

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PRIV. ext

STOLYAROV, ~~YEV~~ G. A.

Method of measuring the fast neutron multiplication factor in uranium water lattice. G. A. Stolyarov, I. V.

Konnikov, V. P. Katinov, and Yu. V. Nikolskii. *Nauk. Nauk. S. S. R. po Mirovnoj Teploenergeticheskoj Atomnoj*

*Energi, Zasedaniya Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. Nauk* 1953, 217-21

(English summary, 225).—Measurements for  $\mu$  are given

for a U-H<sub>2</sub>O lattice of 31 × 31 × 60 cc. (cylindrical blocks of U, ordinary H<sub>2</sub>O) in a U-graphite reactor and for experimental U-H<sub>2</sub>O reactors.

The measurements agree well with each other. The following formula is valid  $\mu = 1 + [N_{\text{f}}($

$\nu_{\text{f}} - 1 - (Z_1/Z_2)]/N_{\text{f}} \nu_{\text{f}}$  ], where  $N_{\text{f}}/N_{\text{m}}$  is the ratio of

the fission rates for the nuclei U<sup>235</sup> and U<sup>238</sup> and  $\nu_{\text{f}}$  and  $\nu_{\text{m}}$  are

the no. of fast neutrons arising in the fission of the nuclei

U<sup>235</sup> and U<sup>238</sup>, resp.  $Z_1/Z_2$  is the mean ratio of radiation

capture and fission cross sections for U<sup>238</sup>. Two methods

for detg.  $N_{\text{f}}/N_{\text{m}}$  are presented. In one method fragments

are collected on paper disks, in the other method an ioniza-

tion chamber is used for counting of the fragments. In

both methods layers of natural U and U low in U<sup>235</sup> are

used, which are placed in a slot of the U of the lattice, and

the  $\beta$ -activities are compared.

Werner Jacobson

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AKHIEZER, L. A., I. V. VOVK, V. I., AKHIEZER, I. A., AKHIEZER, A. Ye., and  
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"Theory of Resonance Absorption in Heterogeneous Systems".

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on the Peaceful use of Atomic Energy, 1-5 July", Publishing House of Academy of  
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ON THE SPONTANEOUS FISSION OF THORIUM. A. V.  
Podgurskaya, V. I. Kalashnikova, G. A. Stolyarov, E. D.  
Vorob'ev, and O. N. Pierov. *Zhur. Fiz. i Teor. Fiz.*  
29, 503-51953) Apr. (In Russian)

The value  $1.4 \times 10^8$  yr for the half life for spontaneous  
fission of Th given by Segre (*Izvys. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1952) is con-  
sidered too low because of inadequate correction for cosmic  
radiation and the presence of transuranic elements. The  
authors' experiments suggest that the probability of sponta-  
neous fission is extremely small and that the half life is  
greater than  $10^{16}$  yr. (G.V.)

3  
62

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 558

Author : Katkov, V.P., Nikol'skiy, Yu.V., and Stolyarov, G.A.

Title : Determination of the Ratio of the Average Fission Cross Sections of  
Pu239 and U235 in Uranium-Water Lattice Blocks

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 3, 61-64

Abstract : The ratio of the average fission cross sections of Pu<sup>239</sup> and U<sup>235</sup> was determined in uranium-water lattices of natural uranium and ordinary water. For the sake of comparison, this ratio was measured for a uranium-graphite reactor. It is established that the ratio  $\sigma_{f,1}/\sigma_{f,2}$  for uranium-water lattices with a spacing of 45, 50, 55, and 60 mm, and for uranium-graphite reactor with a lattice spacing of 200 mm are equal to 2.24, 1.99, 1.88 and 1.79 respectively.

Card : 1/1

21(1) PHASE I BOOK EXHIBITION  
International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy  
2nd, Geneva, 1955.

Received, 25-11-1964.  
Bentley Research Institute, Department of Scientific Books, 200 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Price: 12/-.  
P.T.O. Vol. 2 (Part 1) 1964. 3,000 copies printed.

**CONFERENCE.** This is the second volume of a voluminous collection on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Moscow, September 1 to 11, 1958. Conference. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experiments and research, particularly the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and control rod design. The editor of the Conference is the same editor of this volume. See 5079231 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the volume.

PART II. GENERAL AND APPLIED ECOLOGY

Number of U.S. Vessels in American  
Ships Employed During the First Four Years of Operation  
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550 *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* / March 2003

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AUTHORS: Berezin, A. A., Stolyarov, G. A. 507/RD-5-6-16/25  
Nikol'skiy, Yu. V., Chelnokov, I. Ye.

TITLE: Fission Cross Section of  $U^{235}$  and  $Th^{232}$  for Neutrons With an  
Energy of 14.6 MeV (Secheniye deleniya  $U^{235}$  i  $Th^{232}$  neytronami  
s energiyey 14.6 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 659-660 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fission cross section of  $U^{235}$  was measured from the ratio

$$\frac{\sigma_f(U^{235})}{\sigma_f(U^{238})}$$

for neutrons of equal energy. The ionization chambers, which  
contained  $U^{235}$  and  $U^{238}$ , were, one after another, subjected  
to irradiation by neutrons (d-t-reaction; ion acceleration  
tube.  $E_d = 140$  keV. Angle between ionization chamber and  
deuteron beam  $0^\circ$ ). Both chambers were connected with the same  
linear amplifier with constant impulse threshold value. The  
ionization chambers had thin walls. The external cylindrical  
electrode (diameter 2.5 cm) consisted of a platinum foil.

Card 1/3

Fission Cross Section of  $U^{235}$  and  $Th^{232}$  for Neutrons 307/82-5-6-16/25  
With an Energy of 14.6 MeV

On to the inner surface of the foil an uranium layer was electrolytically applied (the layer in the first chamber was of natural uranium, that in the second chamber contained 97 % enriched  $U^{235}$ ). Length of the layer: 6.5 cm; surface density: natural uranium  $\sim 2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ,  $U^{235} \sim 0.5 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ . The chambers were housed in a graphite prism ( $60.60.70 \text{ cm}^3$ ). There was also a Po-Be-neutron source which was surrounded by 4 cm of paraffin. In connection with other measurements, a tritium target (ion accelerator tube) was used as a neutron source. As monitor, a proportionality counter was used, which counted the  $\alpha$ -particles of the reaction  $T(d,n)He^4$ . In order to suppress the scattered neutrons, the chamber was surrounded by a Cd-sheet of 1 mm thickness and by boron carbide of 10 cm thickness.

After carrying out some minor corrections

$$\frac{\sigma_f(U^{235})}{\sigma_f(U^{238})} = 2.03 \pm 0.09$$

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Fission Cross Section of  $U^{235}$  and  $Th^{232}$  for Neutrons    SOV/89-5-6-16/25  
With an Energy of 14.6 MeV

was obtained.  
By using  $\sigma_f(U^{238})$  for 14.6 MeV neutrons (according to  
reference 2),  $\sigma_f(U^{235}) = 2.50 \pm 0.15$  b was obtained.

The fission cross section for  $Th^{232}$  was measured by means of  
an ionization chamber (for the arrangement of the apparatus  
see reference 2). The thorium layer precipitated on platinum  
(Ref 1) had a surface density of  $\sim 0.5$  mg/cm<sup>2</sup> and contained  
 $6.6 \pm 0.5$  mg Th.  $\sigma_f(Th^{232})$  was measured as amounting to  
 $0.37 \pm 0.02$  b. This result agrees well with the data of  
reference 3.

The results were discussed with N. N. Pletov. There are  
3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:    August 7, 1958

Card 3/3

21(7) *Planes, G. S., Malashchenko, V. I., Polomareva, M. T., Verbyzov, Yu. D., Sulyanov, G. A.*  
 21(8) *Results of RDP Services in Cossack Base Cryptographic Security - Komsatobetska Luchach*

**REFERENCE:** *Zhurnal experimental'nyi i teoreticheskii radiofizika, 1964, Vol. 3, pp. 5-10 (Radiofizika i Radiofizika, 1964, No. 1, pp. 5-10).*

**ABSTRACT:** *In 1963 Flores and Stoljarov discovered that by means of linear and nonlinear filtration may be ensured in the case of random and uniform. In the meantime, a number of experimental investigations was carried out for the purpose of determining the effect of random radiation conditions which lie between the conditions on heavy nuclei. This was done in the case to be performed by the present paper. The authors used multistage linearization chamber to ensure the effects of heavy nuclei. The authors also used the linearization chamber to determine the influence of filtration on filtration at 47000, 54000 and 62000 eV above zero. Figure 1 shows the calculated and measured dependence of the intensity of the fluctuation component on altitude. The curve shows a practically linear decrease of fluctuation frequency with*

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L 15886-66 EWT(1)/EWT(n)/EEC(k)-2/ETC(f)/EWO(m)/I/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(o)  
ACC NR: AT6002495 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/950/0001/0006

TT/JD/WW/JG/AT

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, Yu. Ya.; Stolyarov, G. A.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Some data on the operation of a thermoemissive transducer with additional ionization

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-950, 1965. Nekotoryye dannyye po issledovaniyu raboty termoemissionnogo preobrazovatelya s dopolnitel'noy ionizatsiyey, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: diode electron tube, cesium electron tube, volt ampere characteristic, molybdenum

ABSTRACT: The possibility of creating a low-temperature thermoemissive transducer for converting heat energy into electric energy is analyzed. Experimental data are presented on the effect of additional ionization on the shorting current and specific power of a cesium diode. An attempt was made to construct a transducer with the maximum specific power at the lowest possible cathode temperature by using molybdenum as the cathode material (this metal has a small thermal-neutron

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capture cross section). A molybdenum filament was placed in the gap between the cathode and anode and heated with a half-wave current. The experiments were carried out under the following conditions: (1) cathode temperature from 650 to 1340C; (2) cesium temperature from 190 to 290C; (3) filament temperature up to 1640C; (4) anode temperature about 600C. The volt-ampere characteristics were determined. An elementary calculation of the diffusion of ions from the filament showed that the single filament used in this work does not provide a significant compensation of the space charge, and hence, does not produce maximum power. A large number of filaments will be used in future experiments in order to increase the power. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 09/ SUEM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ROTOV, I.V., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; STOLYAROV, G.F., veterinarnyy vrach

Postvaccinal immunobiologic activity of the blood of cattle  
in brucellosis. Veterinariia 38 no.9:23-25 S '61.

(MIRA 16:8)

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institut.

LEVIN, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURADYAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; STOLYAROV,  
G.K., inzh.; KHOTYASHOV, E.N., inzh.

Electric and economic calculations of rural networks with  
electronic calculating machines. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 19  
no.5:45-49 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii  
sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Levin, Muradyan).  
(Electronic calculating machines)  
(Electricity in agriculture)

L 36829-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJF(c) GO/BB  
ACC NR: AP6017929

SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/66/000/002/0057/0102

AUTHOR: Korolev, M. A.; Kuz'min K. S.; Lavrov, S. S.; Letichevskiy, A. A.; Stolvarov, G. K.; Shura-Bura, M. R.

ORG: None

TITLE: Report on the ALGEK algorithmic language 1/6

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 57-102

TOPIC TAGS: algorithmic language, economics, information processing, computer application, machine translation

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a description of an algorithmic language termed ALGEK (algorithmic language for economic problems). It extensively uses the data on the ALGOL-60 language, the SUBSET ALGOL-60 (IFIP) language, and the input-output procedures developed for ALGOL. The present work also makes use of the ideas of COBOL-60 language and the input-output procedures developed elsewhere (D. E. Knuth, L. L. Bumgarner, P. Z. Ingberman, J. H. Werner, D. E. Hamilton, M. P. Lietzke, D. T. Ross, A Proposal for Input - Output Conventions in Algol-60 (A Report of the Subcommittee on ALGOL of the ACM Programming Languages Committee). Communications of the ACM, V.7, N 5, May 1964.) The proposed language may be utilized for the composition of pro-

55  
52  
B  
UDC: 681.142.001:330.115

Card 1/2

STOLYAROV, G.M., inzh., red.; PEVZNER, A.S., red. izd-va; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.  
red.

[Manual of consolidated indices of the cost of planning and research]  
Spravochnik ukrupnennykh pokazatelei stoinosti proektnykh i issledo-  
vaniy i skidk rabot. Vveditsia v delistvie s 1 Ianvaria 1958 g. Pt.7.  
[Enterprises of the coal industry] Predpriatiia ugol'noi promyshlen-  
nosti. 1957. 26 p. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo po stroit. i arkhit.  
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1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam  
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(Coal)

STOLYAROV, G. V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Electrical activity of the cerebral cortex during cerebral arteriosclerosis with psychic disorders." Mos, 1957.  
14 pp (1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. N. Sechenov), 200 copies  
(KL, 45-57, 99)

STOLYAROV, O.V.

Electrical activity of the cerebral cortex in cerebral arterio-sclerosis combined with mental disorders [with summary in French]  
Zhur.nevr. i psich. 57 no.8:961-966 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

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(MENTAL DISORDERS, etiology and pathogenesis,  
arteriosclerosis of brain, EEG (Rus))  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, complications,  
brain, causing ment. disor., EEG (Rus))  
(BRAIN, blood supply,  
arteriosclerosis causing ment.disord., EEG (Rus))  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in var. dis.  
arteriosclerosis of brain with ment.disord. (Rus))

BANSHCHIKOV, V.M.; STOLYAROV, O.V. (Moskva)

Arteriosclerotic psychoses; review of foreign literature published  
during 1940-56. Zhur.nevr. i psich. 57 no.8:1044-1050 '57.  
(MIRA 10:11)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, complications,  
psychoses, review (Rus))  
(PSYCHOSES, etiology and pathogenesis,  
arteriosclerosis, review (Rus))

BANZHNIKOV, V.M.; STOLYAROV, G.V. (Moskva)

Relation between arteriosclerotic and hypertensive psychoses. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 58 no.1:121-128 '59. (MIRA 11:2)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, complications,  
psychoses, relation to hypertensive psychoses, review (Rus))  
(HYPERTENSION, complications,  
psychoses, relation to arteriosclerotic psychoses, review  
(Rus))

(PSYCHOSIS, etiology and pathogenesis,  
arteriosclerosis & hypertension, interrelation, review  
(Rus))